

RED MEAT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

Per capita red meat consumption declined in most of the developed countries in 1973 because of record cattle prices, which caused producers to retain breeding animals to increase production. The situation was further aggravated in the last half of the year by a slowdown in income growth and consumer purchasing power which limited demand for red meat, especially beef.

In some of the developing countries per capita consumption increased because of higher production as well as programs to make more meat available for domestic consumption as in Brazil. In other developing countries per capita consumption was down because of higher prices and lower production.

Beef and Veal

U.S. per capita consumption fell to 51 kilograms (kg) per capita, compared to 54 kg in 1972 because of reduced domestic production and high retail prices. In the European Community (EC) per capita beef and veal consumption was unchanged in 1973 at 25 kg per capita. This level of consumption has remained almost constant since 1969. In most other areas of the world consumption of beef and veal remained unchanged or declined because of the sharp price increase in beef during 1972-1973. In Argentina, Brazil, and Australia beef consumption was up because of higher levels of domestic production.

U.S. per capita consumption in 1973 was 28 kg per capita compared to 31 kg in 1972. The decline was due to reduced domestic pork production. In the EC per capita consumption declined for the first time since the formation of the Common Market. Per capita consumption fell from 30 kg per capita to 29 kg after 5 years of increases in per capita consumption. High retail prices and low production were the main reasons for the

decline. Per capita consumption in Canada was down from 28 kg to 26 kg, while it was up from 24 kg to 28 kg in Taiwan.

Sheep, Lamb, and Goat Meat

Sheep meat consumption in all the major consuming countries except New Zealand declined during 1973 because high wool prices caused producers to reduce slaughter. World wool prices now are declining and sheep slaughter in 1974 will increase. This should cause an increase in per capita sheep meat consumption in 1974.

Outlook for 1974

In 1974, red meat production has increased in the U.S., Japan, Canada, and Western Europe. High world grain prices and low livestock prices have encouraged increased marketing of livestock by farmers in order to cut losses. However, retail prices remain high in Europe, Japan, and Canada because of increased marketing margins and price support policies. In Japan, Spain, and the EC, the price support policies have caused a sharp increase in surplus meat supplies held at government expense and have caused the governments to either embargo or limit imports in order to reduce stocks and support domestic livestock prices.

Per capita meat consumption in 1974 is expected to increase because of higher production in the major importing countries, but not to levels that would be expected under a "free market", because retail prices remain high and imports have been limited. In the major exporting countries per capita consumption is expected to increase because of rising production and reduced demand in the EC, Japan, and Western Europe and North America.

Beef and veal: ^{1/} Per capita consumption in specified countries,
average 1965-69, annual 1969-73
(Kilos)

Continent and country	Average 1965-69	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 ^{2/}
North America:						
Canada	43	44	43	42	43	43
Costa Rica	11	10	10	11	10	11
Dominican Republic	6	6	6	7	6	6
El Salvador	7	6	6	6	5	6
Guatemala	8	8	8	8	8	7
Honduras	6	5	5	7	6	5
Mexico	10	10	11	10	10	11
Nicaragua	13	14	13	15	14	14
Panama	21	22	22	24	24	24
United States	50	52	53	53	54	51
South America:						
Argentina	82	92	82	65	62	67
Brazil	18	19	18	17	18	22
Chile	19	19	20	18	16	12
Colombia	18	19	19	21	18	15
Paraguay	40	39	41	32	29	21
Peru	8	9	9	8	7	6
Uruguay	66	42	59	63	49	49
Venezuela	20	21	19	20	19	19
Europe:						
Western:						
EC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	25	27	28	28	28	28
Denmark	20	21	21	20	18	16
France	30	30	30	29	29	28
Germany, West	23	24	25	25	24	23
Ireland	16	17	18	20	20	15
Italy	20	24	26	26	25	28
Netherlands	19	19	20	19	17	18
United Kingdom	24	24	25	25	24	23
EC average	23	25	26	26	25	25
Austria	21	22	23	23	22	22
Finland	20	21	21	21	22	23
Greece	13	16	18	16	15	18
Norway	15	15	14	15	15	15
Portugal	9	10	11	12	12	12
Spain	10	11	12	11	11	13
Sweden	19	19	19	17	16	17
Switzerland	25	26	27	27	25	26
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	11	11	11	10	11	11
Czechoslovakia	18	19	19	22	23	23
Hungary	9	9	9	9	8	11
Poland	14	16	16	15	15	15
Yugoslavia	10	10	11	12	10	12
USSR	19	21	21	21	22	22
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of ..	23	23	22	23	24	24
Asia:						
China, Republic of (Taiwan) ..	1	1	1	1	3/	3/
Iran	2	2	2	2	2	2
Israel	18	19	19	19	10	7
Japan	2	2	3	3	4	4
Philippines	3	3	2	2	2	2
Turkey	5	5	5	5	4	4
Oceania:						
Australia	44	43	41	42	43	46
New Zealand	53	52	44	39	52	47

^{1/} Carcass weight basis. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Less than 500 grams.

1/
Pork: Per capita consumption in specified countries,
average 1965-69, annual 1969-73
(Kilos)

Continent and country	Average 1965-69	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 ^{2/}
North America:						
Canada	24	25	27	30	28	26
Costa Rica	3	3	4	4	4	4
Dominican Republic	2	2	3	3	4	4
El Salvador	4	3	3	3	3	3
Guatemala	2	2	2	2	2	2
Honduras	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mexico	6	6	6	7	7	7
Nicaragua	7	8	8	8	8	8
Panama	4	4	5	5	4	5
United States	28	29	30	33	31	28
South America:						
Argentina	9	9	9	10	9	10
Brazil	6	7	7	6	6	7
Chile	4	4	4	4	6	5
Colombia	4	4	4	4	4	4
Paraguay	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	4	4	3	4	3	3
Uruguay	8	9	8	6	6	8
Venezuela	4	5	4	4	4	4
Europe:						
Western:						
EC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	28	29	31	31	36	37
Denmark	38	35	40	36	40	47
France	27	28	28	30	30	30
Germany, West	35	36	38	41	42	40
Ireland	27	27	30	30	30	30
Italy	10	11	13	14	15	16
Netherlands	25	25	25	29	29	26
United Kingdom	28	28	28	30	29	28
EC average	26	26	27	29	30	29
Austria	36	37	37	38	40	41
Finland	17	18	21	22	23	26
Greece	6	6	6	8	8	11
Norway	17	18	18	19	19	19
Portugal	10	11	10	12	14	15
Spain	12	13	15	14	16	18
Sweden	25	26	27	29	28	27
Switzerland	28	30	31	32	33	34
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	16	14	13	16	19	17
Czechoslovakia	31	31	33	35	36	36
Hungary	30	29	32	32	38	34
Poland	25	24	24	28	30	33
Yugoslavia	17	16	17	21	19	19
USSR	13	12	13	15	15	14
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of ...	3	4	4	4	4	4
Asia:						
China, Republic of (Taiwan) ..	20	21	23	24	24	28
Iran	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	5	5	6	7	8	9
Philippines	10	11	10	10	10	9
Turkey	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Oceania:						
Australia	12	10	14	14	15	16
New Zealand	14	13	14	13	14	10

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 grams.

1/
Mutton, lamb, and goat meat: Per capita consumption in specified countries,
average 1965-69, annual 1969-73
(Kilos)

Continent and country	Average 1965-69	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 ^{2/}
North America:						
Canada	2	3	3	2	3	2
Costa Rica	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Dominican Republic	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
El Salvador	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Guatemala	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Honduras	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nicaragua	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Panama	2	2	1	1	1	1
United States						
South America:						
Argentina	6	6	5	7	5	4
Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chile	3	3	2	3	2	4
Colombia	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Paraguay	3	3	3	3	2	2
Peru	23	27	22	24	16	9
Uruguay	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Venezuela						
Europe:						
Western:						
EC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
France	3	3	3	3	3	3
Germany, West	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Ireland	11	11	11	11	11	10
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
United Kingdom	11	10	10	11	10	8
EC average	3	3	3	3	3	3
Austria	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Finland	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Greece	13	13	14	17	16	16
Norway	5	5	5	5	5	5
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1
Spain	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sweden	3/	3/	1	3/	3/	1
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	10	10	10	10	10	11
Czechoslovakia	3/	3/	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	1	1	3/	3/	3/
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yugoslavia	3	3	2	3	3	2
USSR	4	4	4	4	4	4
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	8	8	11	10	6	5
Asia:						
China, Republic of (Taiwan)...	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Iran	7	8	7	7	7	7
Israel	1	1	1	1	1	1
Japan	1	2	2	2	2	2
Philippines	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Turkey	9	9	10	10	8	9
Oceania:						
Australia	38	40	39	43	38	28
New Zealand	35	23	35	29	30	32

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 grams.

Total meat: ^{1/} Per capita consumption in specified countries,
average 1965-69, annual 1969-73
(Kilos)

Continent and country	Average 1965-69	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 ^{2/}
North America:						
Canada	69	72	73	74	74	71
Costa Rica	14	13	14	15	14	15
Dominican Republic	8	8	9	10	10	10
El Salvador	11	9	9	9	8	9
Guatemala	10	10	10	10	10	9
Honduras	9	8	8	10	9	8
Mexico	17	17	18	18	18	19
Nicaragua	20	22	21	23	22	22
Panama	25	26	27	29	28	29
United States	80	83	84	87	86	80
South America:						
Argentina	97	107	96	82	76	81
Brazil	25	27	26	24	25	30
Chile	26	26	26	25	24	21
Colombia	22	23	23	25	22	19
Paraguay	40	39	41	32	29	21
Peru	15	16	15	15	12	11
Uruguay	97	78	89	93	71	66
Venezuela	24	26	23	24	23	23
Europe:						
Western:						
EC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	57	60	64	63	68	70
Denmark	58	56	61	56	58	63
France	62	63	63	64	64	63
Germany, West	58	60	63	66	66	53
Ireland	57	55	59	61	61	55
Italy	32	37	41	42	42	46
Netherlands	46	46	47	50	48	46
United Kingdom	63	62	63	66	63	59
EC average	53	55	57	59	59	58
Austria	57	59	60	61	62	63
Finland	38	40	43	44	46	50
Greece	32	35	38	41	39	45
Norway	38	39	37	39	39	39
Portugal	20	23	23	25	27	28
Spain	26	28	31	29	31	35
Sweden	45	46	48	47	45	46
Switzerland	55	58	60	61	60	62
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	37	35	34	36	40	39
Czechoslovakia	49	50	53	58	60	60
Hungary	40	39	42	41	46	45
Poland	40	41	41	44	46	49
Yugoslavia	30	29	30	36	32	33
USSR	36	37	38	40	41	40
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	34	35	37	37	34	33
Asia:						
China, Republic of (Taiwan)...	21	22	24	25	24	28
Iran	9	10	9	9	9	9
Israel	19	20	20	20	11	8
Japan	8	9	12	12	15	16
Philippines	13	14	12	12	12	11
Turkey	14	14	15	15	12	13
Oceania:						
Australia	94	93	94	99	96	90
New Zealand	102	88	93	81	96	89

^{1/} Carcass weight basis; includes horse meat. ^{2/} Preliminary.

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND DEMAND SITUATION

The world cotton situation in 1974-75 (August-July) is characterized by the first essentially unchanged production prospects in 4 years and the first drop in total consumption in 6 years. Although the anticipated world crop is about unchanged, larger beginning stocks put world supplies this season at a new high of 88 million bales (480 lb net). This record supply, however, will not be matched by a commensurate increase in demand.

In spite of the stockbuilding activity abroad that accompanied the significant consumption increases of the past three seasons, the fall off in world trade anticipated during the current season is expected to roughly parallel the downturn in total consumption. The effect of the trade currently anticipated reflects the fact that importing countries presently appear inclined to hold stocks at the level on hand at the beginning of this season (August 1, 1974), while stocks in producing countries will likely increase—continuing the trend of the past 3 years. This latter trend is a reflection of the intention to match planned increases in domestic consumption with adequate stocks as well as last season's unusual stock buildup, that resulted from export restrictions. The net result should be a fourth consecutive yearly increase in world stocks. More than half of the increase this season is expected in the United States.

Strong demand last season and generally favorable prices throughout most of the crop year prompted farmers to expand cotton area. However, the decline in prices at the start of calendar 1974, plus rising production costs, fears of a downturn in economic activity, and prospects for continuing inflation, reduced demand for cotton and blunted acreage increases. In addition, average yield this season is down slightly, reflecting adverse weather conditions in such major producing countries as the United States, India, Turkey, and Brazil, as well as tighter fertilizer and insecticide supplies—a supply and cost problem exacerbated by the demands of increasingly profitable food crops.

Total world cotton production currently is placed at 62.2 million bales, almost unchanged from last year's output. The marginal increase of roughly 240,000 bales over the 1973-74 harvest is the result of an 825,000 bale increase in foreign non-Communist countries and an increase of 320,000 bales in Communist production, offset by a drop of 905,000 bales in the U.S. crop, forecast as of November 1 at 12.1 million bales. The major increase expected in Communist production will occur in the USSR, a crop of 12.1 million bales is anticipated—a record for the fifth consecutive year.

Among foreign non-Communist producing countries, the anticipated increase to 28 million bales largely reflects increased production in Mexico, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Spain, Nigeria, Pakistan, Uganda, and Turkey, only partly offset by decreases in the Sudan, Egypt, Brazil, Nicaragua, and Guatemala.

The current downturn in economic activity, increasing unemployment, and chronic inflation already have begun to take their toll on world consumption. During the current marketing year, the uptrend of the past 7 years apparently will be reversed. The extent of the downturn, now placed at 1 million bales for a world total of slightly over 60 million, is still somewhat unclear. Improved economic activity, as well as a further decline in offtake, will be necessary to relieve the current outlook. The anticipated decline in consumption will take place mainly in the U.S., where consumption of 6.6 million bales is expected to be 12 percent below last season's 7.5 million, and almost 20 percent below the 1968-72 average of 8.1 million.

A decrease in offtake will also occur in foreign non-Communist importing countries, where a drop of 800,000 bales will put this season's level at 19.7 million bales. The drop is expected to be more acute in Asia, but several European countries also are likely to be affected. The same downturn in economic activity and consumer buying power that has adversely affected the importing countries' textile export-oriented expansion plans also will halt the long-term upward trend in cotton consumption among net exporting non-Communist countries. Over the past few years, several such countries—most notably Brazil, Pakistan, Turkey, and Mexico—have increasingly stressed production and export of textiles manufactured from locally grown cotton. Only in Communist countries is any increase expected in 1974-75, up 3 percent to 23.5 million bales.

World trade in raw cotton in 1974-75 will reflect the current lack of inquiries for yarn and textiles and significant raw cotton stocks in most consuming countries. A continuation of the downtrend in trade from the 1972-73 peak of 20.6 million bales is expected, placing this season's total at about 18.6 million. Prospects for U.S. exports are down sharply. Current estimates place the U.S. total at 4.3 million bales, down nearly 2 million bales from last season's exports. Foreign non-Communist exports are forecast at 11.3 million bales, up from the level last season, when export restrictions held total exports well below potential levels, but some 700,000 bales below the 1968-72 average of 12

million. The potential exists for some fluctuation in total trade this season, depending on the overall economic situation and pricing policies that may develop in response to this situation.

The downturn in prices that has characterized the market since the textile recession in early calendar 1974 has been fairly steady, for a brief summer period when drought on the High Plains of Texas and rising grain prices temporarily halted the decline. On November 7, 1974, the c.i.f. Northern European quote for U.S. SM 1-1/16 inch raw cotton was 54.85 and the Index 'A' stood at 51.10. The evident spread between these two

quotations has been characteristic of the market since about July and primarily reflects two separate aspects of the cotton market situation. First, the basis for most foreign competing growths has been generally cheaper because of abundant supplies abroad; and second, U.S. quotations have been sustained above Index 'A' by the New York futures price, influenced by action in the grain markets. November 15 prices on the U.S. spot market for the three growths quoted in cents per pound were: 34.57 for Middling 15/16 inches; 40.75 for Middling 1-1/16 inches; and 38.61 for Strict Low Middling (SLM) 1-1/16 inches. Futures prices for No. 2 contracts on the same day for SLM 1-1/16 inches varied between 40.25 cents for December 1974 and 46.90 cents for May 1976 contracts.

COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports by areas,
seasons beginning August 1

Item and Area	(In millions of bales of 480 lb net)													
	:1965-66:	:1966-67:	:1967-68:	:1968-69:	:1969-70:	:1970-71:	:1971-72:	:1972-73:	:1973-74:	:1974-75	: Prelim-:	: Fore-:	: inary :	: cast :
Beginning stocks														
United States.....	14.3	16.9	12.5	6.5	6.5	5.8	4.3	3.3	4.1	3.9				
Foreign non-Communist														
Exporting countries.....	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.7	7.3	7.5	6.3	7.1	7.8	8.7				
Importing countries.....	5.9	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.5	6.1	7.1	6.6				
Communist countries.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.2	4.8	5.8	5.8	6.6				
Foreign total.....	14.3	14.4	14.9	16.6	17.3	16.4	16.6	19.0	20.7	21.9				
World total 1/.....	28.6	31.3	27.4	23.1	23.8	22.2	20.9	22.3	24.8	25.8				
Production														
United States 2/.....	14.8	9.9	7.2	11.0	10.0	10.4	10.4	13.7	13.1	12.1				
Foreign non-Communist.....	23.6	22.8	24.0	26.2	26.0	23.4	28.1	28.2	27.2	28.0				
Communist countries.....	16.4	17.9	18.2	17.5	17.0	19.9	20.6	19.5	21.8	22.1				
Foreign total.....	40.0	40.7	42.2	43.7	43.0	43.3	48.7	47.7	49.0	50.1				
World total.....	54.8	50.6	49.4	54.7	53.0	53.7	59.1	61.4	62.1	62.2				
Consumption														
United States.....	9.5	9.5	9.0	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.5	6.6				
Foreign non-Communist														
Exporting countries.....	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.6	8.2	8.4	8.7	9.5	10.3	10.3				
Importing countries.....	18.2	18.5	18.6	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.4	19.7	20.5	19.7				
Communist countries.....	18.1	19.4	19.0	19.2	19.5	20.3	21.1	21.9	22.8	23.5				
Foreign total.....	43.0	44.8	44.7	45.8	46.7	47.7	49.2	51.1	53.6	53.5				
World total.....	52.5	54.3	53.7	54.0	54.7	55.8	57.4	58.9	61.1	60.1				
Exports														
United States.....	3.0	4.8	4.4	2.8	2.9	3.9	3.4	5.3	6.1	4.3				
Foreign non-Communist 3/.....	11.6	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.3	11.4	12.3	12.2	10.0	11.3				
Communist countries.....	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.0				
Foreign total.....	13.8	13.2	13.0	14.0	14.7	14.0	15.2	15.3	13.4	14.3				
World total.....	16.8	18.0	17.4	16.8	17.6	17.9	18.6	20.6	19.5	18.6				
Non-Communist net exports to Communist.....	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.8				

1/ Excludes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports.

2/ In-season ginnings imports plus city crop.

3/ Includes small quantities reexported.

COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports by areas,
seasons beginning August 1

Item and Area	(In millions of bales of 480 lb net)											
	: 1965-66:	: 1966-67:	: 1967-68:	: 1968-69:	: 1969-70:	: 1970-71:	: 1971-72:	: 1972-73:	: Prelim-:	: Fore-:	: inary :	: cast :
Beginning stocks												
United States.....	14.3	16.9	12.5	6.5	6.5	5.8	4.3	3.3	4.1	3.9		
Foreign non-Communist												
Exporting countries.....	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.7	7.3	7.5	6.3	7.1	7.8	8.7		
Importing countries.....	5.9	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.5	6.1	7.1	6.6		
Communist countries.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.2	4.8	5.8	5.8	6.6		
Foreign total.....	14.3	14.4	14.9	16.6	17.3	16.4	16.6	19.0	20.7	21.9		
World total 1/.....	28.6	31.3	27.4	23.1	23.8	22.2	20.9	22.3	24.8	25.8		
Production												
United States 2/.....	14.8	9.9	7.2	11.0	10.0	10.4	10.4	13.7	13.1	12.1		
Foreign non-Communist.....	23.6	22.8	24.0	26.2	26.0	23.4	28.1	28.2	27.2	28.0		
Communist countries.....	16.4	17.9	18.2	17.5	17.0	19.9	20.6	19.5	21.8	22.1		
Foreign total.....	40.0	40.7	42.2	43.7	43.0	43.3	48.7	47.7	49.0	50.1		
World total.....	54.8	50.6	49.4	54.7	53.0	53.7	59.1	61.4	62.1	62.2		
Consumption												
United States.....	9.5	9.5	9.0	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.5	6.6		
Foreign non-Communist												
Exporting countries.....	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.6	8.2	8.4	8.7	9.5	10.3	10.3		
Importing countries.....	18.2	18.5	18.6	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.4	19.7	20.5	19.7		
Communist countries.....	18.1	19.4	19.0	19.2	19.5	20.3	21.1	21.9	22.8	23.5		
Foreign total.....	43.0	44.8	44.7	45.8	46.7	47.7	49.2	51.1	53.6	53.5		
World total.....	52.5	54.3	53.7	54.0	54.7	55.8	57.4	58.9	61.1	60.1		
Exports												
United States.....	3.0	4.8	4.4	2.8	2.9	3.9	3.4	5.3	6.1	4.3		
Foreign non-Communist 3/.....	11.6	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.3	11.4	12.3	12.2	10.0	11.3		
Communist countries.....	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.0		
Foreign total.....	13.8	13.2	13.0	14.0	14.7	14.0	15.2	15.3	13.4	14.3		
World total.....	16.8	18.0	17.4	16.8	17.6	17.9	18.6	20.6	19.5	18.6		
Non-Communist net exports												
to Communist.....	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.8		

1/ Excludes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports.

2/ In-season ginnings imports plus city crop.

3/ Includes small quantities re-exported.

November 14, 1974

WORLD WALNUT CROP DOWN

With a 19 percent decline in walnut output in the United States and 35 percent decline in France, the 1974 world walnut harvest currently is estimated at 186,000 metric tons (inshell basis), down 21 percent from the record 1973 crop of 234,000 tons. However, this year's crop still represents the second largest on record. Production and trade data are unavailable for the Peoples' Republic of China.

Plagued by bad weather, foreign walnut production in 1974 now is estimated at 58,000 metric tons (inshell basis), down 24 percent from that of a year earlier. France, the largest foreign walnut producer, expects a harvest of about 19,000 tons, compared to 29,300 tons in 1973. Frost damage in the principal producing regions (Bordeaux and Grenoble) was the main reason for the decline in output. Italy's crop, also beset by cold, wet spring weather, is expected to be about 15,000 tons, 25 percent less than the 1973 level. Both countries reported quality as good. The Indian crop is estimated at 10,000 tons, down 3,500 tons from the 1973 crop. The decline is also attributed to adverse weather.

Walnut production in Iran is presently estimated at about 3,000 metric tons, slightly less than the 3,200 tons of 1973. The small decrease is attributed to illegal cuttings of walnut trees. In Turkey, the 1974 commercial

walnut crop is expected to total about 11,000 tons, 1,000 above the 1973 harvest.

U.S. 1974 production officially is estimated at 128,000 metric tons, compared to a record 158,000 tons in 1973. While this represents a decline of 19 percent from the 1973 level, it is still the second largest crop on record.

Exports by foreign producers for 1973-74 are placed at 28,000 metric tons (inshell basis), about 6 percent below the 1972-73 level of 30,000 tons. Walnut exports from the United States for the 1973-74 season amounted to a record 26,200 tons, up 72 percent from the 1972-73 level of 15,200 tons. For the fourth consecutive year, the U.S. was the largest exporter, followed by France, India, Italy, Turkey, and Iran. West Germany still remains the largest export market for the United States and France.

Foreign walnut prices (landed, duty paid London) have declined, compared to the trend a year ago, principally in response to dwindling consumer demand and a record 1973 world crop. In October 1974, French Bordeaux extra halves were quoted at \$1.48 a pound, down 44 percent from the price a year ago. The October quotation for Turkish light halves was \$1.30 per pound, compared to \$1.51 per pound during the same month in 1973. Chinese light halves were quoted at \$.98 per pound in October, compared to \$1.06 per pound a year earlier.

WALNUTS, INSHELL: Production in specified countries
annual 1970-74
(In thousands of metric tons 1/)

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 ^{2/}
FOREIGN:					
France	27.2	16.3	27.2	29.3	19.0
India	14.0	11.0	14.0	13.5	10.0
Iran	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0
Italy	20.0	21.0	15.0	20.0	15.0
Turkey	10.0	8.0	11.0	10.0	11.0
Total Foreign	75.2	59.8	70.4	76.0	58.0
United States	101.4	123.7	106.0	158.0	128.0
Total world	176.6	183.5	176.4	234.0	186.0

1/ All tonnages have been converted to metric units; 1 metric ton is equivalent to 2204.6 pounds.

2/ Preliminary.

WALNUTS, INSHELL BASIS: Export from selected countries
1969-73 marketing years 1/
(In thousands of metric tons 2/)

Country	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 ^{3/}
FOREIGN:					
France	10.9	13.2	8.3	10.0	10.9
India	4.5	5.4	5.1	8.1	6.0
Iran	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4
Italy	7.0	7.3	9.4	3.6	5.7
Turkey	5.5	4.6	4.2	7.7	5.0
Total Foreign	28.6	31.0	27.7	30.0	28.0
United States	6.5	9.4	17.1	15.2	26.2
Grand total	35.1	40.4	44.8	45.2	54.2

1/ Marketing year beginning October 1 in France, Italy, Turkey, and the United States, and September 23 in Iran.

2/ All tonnages have been converted to metric units; 1 metric ton is equivalent to 2204.6 pounds.

3/ Preliminary.

WALNUTS SHELLLED: Prices, landed, duty paid London,
October average, 1971 to date
(In U.S. cents per lb)

Item	1971	1972	1973	1974
France:				
Bordeaux extra	163.3	235.9	264.7	148.2
Turkey:				
Light halves	103.0 ^{1/}	159.2 ^{1/}	150.8	129.8 ^{1/}
China:				
Light halves	---	115.6 ^{1/}	106.4	97.9 ^{2/}

1/ Spot.
2/ Landed.

WORLD HOPS CROP DOWN

Led by an anticipated 13 percent decline in hops production in West Germany and a 9 percent decrease in the United Kingdom, the 1974 world hops harvest currently is estimated at 243.8 million pounds. This represents a 6 percent decrease from the record 1973 crop of 259.5 million pounds but would be about 6 percent above the 1972 harvest of 230.8 million pounds. Production in the United States registered an increase for the fifth consecutive year.

For the last 5 years, this report has shown an estimated 18.7 million pounds of hops production for the Soviet Union. While this may be an accurate estimate, it has been reported that the total USSR crop may be as much as one third higher than the current estimate for 1974. However, until this can be confirmed, this report will continue to carry the present estimate.

Total acreage rose slightly for the 1974 season, with an expansion of less than 1 percent in the five major producing countries. Acreage expansion in the United States registered the greatest increase. U.S. area planted to hops in 1974 amounted to 32,400 acres, up about 3 percent from 31,400 acres the previous year. While hops area in West Germany rose 1 percent to 49,808 acres, area planted to hops in the United Kingdom declined by 3 percent to a total of 16,227 acres. In Czechoslovakia, planted area rose slightly to total 21,843 acres, compared

to 21,826 acres from the previous year. Area planted to hops in Yugoslavia rose less than 1 percent to total 10,131 acres in 1974.

U.S. exports of whole hops totaled 14,803,807 pounds in 1973-74, with 3,364,680 pounds of hops extract being shipped for the same period. This compares with 16,408,106 pounds of whole hops and 4,281,604 pounds of extract exported during the 1972-73 marketing year.

Principal markets for U.S. whole hops were Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and the USSR, while Colombia and Mexico ranked as major outlets for U.S. hops extract. Although Canada, Mexico, and Brazil traditionally have been major markets for U.S. hops, the USSR only recently has emerged as a substantial purchaser of U.S. hops. The USSR imported 1,863,900 pounds of U.S. hops in the 1972-73 season and 1,997,793 pounds during the 1973-74 year. It is believed that 440,921 pounds of U.S. hops extract reported as exported to the USSR during 1973-74 were in fact hops exports.

U.S. imports of hops during the 1973-74 season registered an increase, while imports of hops extract decreased. Whole hops and hops extract imports totaled 14,141,847 pounds and 43,433 pounds respectively, compared to 13,044,684 pounds of hops and 3,484 pounds of extract during 1972-73.

HOPS: Production in specified countries
Annual 1970-74 1/ 2/
(In million pounds)

Region and Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 2/
NORTH AMERICA:					
Canada	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.8
United States	45.9	49.7	51.3	54.8	57.0
Total	47.7	51.3	52.5	56.3	57.8
WESTERN EUROPE:					
Austria	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Belgium	4.3	5.1	4.3	4.4	5.0
France	5.0	4.1	4.3	5.4	4.0
Germany, West	59.0	53.5	66.9	84.3	73.0
Spain	3.3	2.5	4.6	5.2	5.0
United Kingdom	26.5	25.3	19.8	23.0	21.0
Total	98.4	90.8	100.2	122.6	108.3
EASTERN EUROPE:					
Bulgaria	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0
Czechoslovakia	23.1	16.6	23.6	22.7	20.0
Germany, East	6.2	4.9	5.8	5.5	6.0
Hungary	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Poland	5.3	4.2	5.7	7.1	6.0
Romania	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Yugoslavia	11.6	9.7	11.0	12.2	12.0
Total	49.4	38.4	49.2	50.7	46.9
Total Europe ..	147.8	129.2	149.4	173.3	155.2
Total USSR 4/	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7
OTHER:					
Australia	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.7	5.0
Japan	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.0
New Zealand	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	2.0
South Africa, Rep. of:	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	11.1	10.6	10.2	11.2	12.1
World total	225.3	209.8	230.8	259.5	243.8

1/ Year of harvest.

2/ Totals may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

2/ Preliminary.

4/ Estimate.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION UP

World production of centrifugal sugar for the 1974-75 crop year now is estimated at 80.9 million metric tons (89.1 million short tons), raw value basis. This is an alltime record, although adverse weather reduced outturns in several of the sugarbeet producing countries. This estimate represents a reduction from the November 11 report in **Foreign Agriculture** of 81.1 million metric tons. Production of beet sugar is likely to be down from the 1973-74 level by 1.6 million tons, but cane sugar production will likely be up by about 2 million tons. World consumption for 1974-75 probably will amount to about 81 million metric tons; therefore production and consumption will be about on balance. Carryover stocks will remain at relatively low levels.

Several of the major producing countries will have larger crops in 1974-75. Included among these are Brazil, the Republic of South Africa, Australia, and the Philippines. The West European countries, however, were particularly hard hit by adverse weather. Early in the growing season weather was cold and damp, and although conditions improved, the weather again hampered growth of sugarbeets late in the season and also impeded harvesting operations. Rains late in the season made it difficult to get harvesting machinery into the fields. The United Kingdom was particularly hard hit by bad weather and disease (virus yellows), and production will be down by almost one-third. A smaller beet sugar crop in the United States however, will be almost offset by higher output of cane sugar. Some U.S. sugarbeet acreage was diverted to other crops for 1974-75.

Hurricanes which hit the State of Louisiana and Central America did less damage to cane than earlier reports indicated. Hurrican Carmen in Louisiana blew much of the cane down, and reduced output somewhat, although much less than was earlier estimated. The effect of Hurricane Fifi, however, in several of the Central American countries was to supply much needed rain for cane growth.

Although sugarbeet acreage was up slightly in the USSR, cold and rainy weather early in the growing season and again at harvesttime has resulted in a lower outturn this year. Production for 1974-75 is estimated at 9 million tons, compared with 9.57 million tons for 1973-74. A cold summer in Poland resulted in low sugar content, and wet weather at the end of the season hampered harvest operations, but larger acreage and better beet yields will largely offset these factors.

Favorable weather and efforts to increase production are resulting in substantially larger crops in Australia and the Philippines. Despite some adverse weather Cuba is likely to have a small increase in production. India has experienced dry weather as well as a fertilizer shortage, and its sugarcane production is off. The 1974-75 centrifugal sugar production in India, however, is expected to be almost as large as output for 1973-74, as the Government is offering incentives to growers to channel cane to mills instead of using it in the production of noncentrifugal sugar.

World stocks on August 1, 1974, were placed at 25.8 million bales, up from 24.8 million a year earlier. The increase this season, to be around 28 million bales on August 1, 1975, largely is explained by the slowdown in offtake, coupled with essentially static production. During the 1974-75 season stock changes will be largest in the United States, where an increase to approximately 5.1 million bales is anticipated. An increase in stocks among foreign non-Communist exporting countries to over 9 million bales likely will be shared by all large exporting countries, with the possible exception of several in Central America. With the exception of several Asian countries, Portugal, and Spain, most major importing countries will show little change in stocks in 1974-75. So far this season purchasing patterns among most importers have been of a "fill-in" nature, a practice which appears likely to continue throughout most of the 1974-75 season unless business activity picks up or production prospects for the 1975-76 marketing year reflect appreciable diversions to attractively priced food crops.

An uptrend in prices throughout much of the 1973-74 marketing year to levels unprecedented since the Civil War was fueled by several factors: Simultaneous spurts in economic activity among many of the world's developed nations that began in 1972-73, textile expansion plans in several developing countries, and uncertainties about prospective supplies of raw cotton as natural disasters and the demands of competing food crops temporarily clouded production prospects last season. Worldwide inflation and the instability of international currency markets also influenced this rise, which saw the price of U.S. Strict Middling (SM) 1-1/16 inch cotton reach 99.50 cents per pound, c.i.f. Northern Europe, on January 17, 1974. The Northern European Index 'A' (an average of the six cheapest of 10 growths of American-type SM 1-1/16 inches) on the same day reached a high of 90.35 cents per pound.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE): PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF SHORT TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 2/
NORTH AMERICA						
BAHAMAS.....	8	0	0	0	0	0
BARBADOS.....	185	151	125	112	196	176
BELIZE.....	64	73	78	79	88	88
CANADA.....	151	107	164	161	126	114
COSTA RICA.....	145	171	197	192	180	225
CUBA.....	6,253	6,530	4,837	5,787	6,283	6,614
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	886	1,209	1,256	1,259	1,275	1,360
EL SALVADOR.....	132	174	204	207	256	279
GUATEMALA.....	168	166	88	133	110	65
HAITI.....	187	225	259	298	358	385
HONDURAS.....	62	72	71	72	74	72
JAMAICA.....	54	67	68	65	80	86
MARTINIQUE.....	489	437	423	365	422	441
MEXICO.....	43	31	24	25	15	12
NICARAGUA.....	2,610	2,729	2,778	3,053	3,142	3,307
PANAMA.....	120	187	183	157	176	203
ST. KITTS.....	70	95	96	94	115	140
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	39	28	29	26	29	28
US-CONTINENTAL (BEET).....	247	239	256	207	205	213
US-CONTINENTAL (CANE).....	3,067	3,321	3,512	3,663	3,200	2,911
US-HAWAII.....	1,212	1,253	1,206	1,620	1,419	1,518
US-PUERTO RICO.....	1,200	1,286	1,119	1,129	1,039	1,144
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	658	321	298	255	290	300
TOTAL.....	18,040	18,872	17,270	18,960	19,079	19,678
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA.....	1,092	1,001	1,092	1,426	1,819	1,639
BOLIVIA.....	111	90	130	136	192	193
BRAZIL.....	4,984	5,642	6,227	6,795	7,672	8,157
CHILE.....	168	227	191	184	99	139
COLOMBIA.....	666	750	871	998	913	1,014
ECUADOR.....	214	250	276	276	270	303
GUYANA.....	364	413	352	298	403	386
PARAGUAY.....	45	62	61	62	80	89
PERU.....	837	995	1,015	1,014	1,059	1,102
SURINAM.....	19	15	12	10	11	11
URUGUAY.....	61	49	64	83	88	123
VENEZUELA.....	426	542	570	565	602	678
TOTAL.....	8,988	10,844	10,860	11,746	13,209	13,835
WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA.....	331	358	325	428	408	419
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	592	726	927	758	873	777
DENMARK.....	338	295	358	377	405	450
FINLAND.....	58	66	69	97	94	94
FRANCE.....	2,411	2,972	3,530	3,289	3,491	3,535
GERMANY, WEST.....	2,112	2,264	2,564	2,440	2,760	2,756
GREECE.....	130	206	170	177	174	197
IRELAND.....	152	165	201	185	208	169
ITALY.....	1,533	1,321	1,367	1,381	1,279	1,043
NETHERLANDS.....	791	787	923	833	917	801
PORTUGAL (AZORES & MADEIRA).....	23	25	20	25	28	26
SPAIN.....	736	806	1,070	915	899	754
SWEDEN.....	261	241	294	250	291	347
SWITZERLAND.....	68	65	84	74	86	83
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1,049	1,085	1,301	1,135	1,155	772
TOTAL.....	10,546	11,382	13,222	12,367	13,064	12,222
EASTERN EUROPE						
ALBANIA.....	17	19	16	21	21	22
BULGARIA.....	275	250	275	254	292	289
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	958	850	772	859	827	843
GERMANY, EAST.....	685	551	573	794	969	882
HUNGARY.....	500	300	309	335	332	386
POLAND.....	1,830	1,659	1,887	2,016	2,003	1,984
ROMANIA.....	493	420	490	636	698	661
YUGOSLAVIA.....	511	390	464	437	532	636
TOTAL.....	5,238	4,439	4,786	5,351	5,674	5,674
TOTAL EUROPE.....	15,784	15,821	18,008	17,717	18,738	17,895
TOTAL U.S.S.R.....	10,605	9,904	8,813	8,984	10,549	9,921
AFRICA						
EGYPT.....	432	450	500	650	716	661
ETHIOPIA.....	79	134	143	159	165	176
KENYA.....	83	147	140	111	175	198
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	117	115	121	121	127	121
MAURITIUS.....	671	674	688	756	791	748
MOZAMBIQUE.....	246	310	357	402	430	441
REUNION.....	265	230	201	250	277	261
RHODESIA.....	203	165	193	220	273	276
SOUTH AFRICA.....	1,650	1,542	2,056	2,111	1,909	2,111
SWAZILAND.....	160	180	207	188	209	220
TANZANIA.....	92	103	99	121	131	138
UGANDA.....	161	168	155	98	61	28
ZAIRE (CONGO).....	40	50	55	58	67	66
OTHER 3/.....	476	601	761	759	848	928
TOTAL.....	4,675	4,868	5,677	6,017	6,181	6,349

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE)^{1/} PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 ^{2/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF SHORT TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ^{2/}
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	89	125	127	132	110	121
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	1,747	2,499	2,115	2,708	2,899	2,866
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	890	916	822	860	983	904
INDIA ^{3/}	4,161	4,963	4,222	5,040	5,456	5,291
INDONESIA.....	732	800	750	981	1,047	1,102
IRAN.....	464	424	639	689	734	744
JAPAN.....	429	502	639	716	720	583
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	232	238	150	5/	5/	2/
PAKISTAN.....	543	758	421	518	701	648
PHILIPPINES.....	1,790	2,377	2,061	2,673	2,914	3,052
THAILAND.....	340	584	694	754	1,025	1,130
TURKEY.....	730	709	1,003	894	799	994
OTHER ^{6/}	123	120	184	200	337	365
TOTAL.....	12,269	15,108	13,829	16,165	17,727	17,801
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA.....	2,586	2,702	3,015	3,016	2,858	3,252
FIDJI.....	393	421	376	413	386	397
TOTAL.....	2,979	3,123	3,391	3,429	3,244	3,649
WORLD TOTAL.....	73,340	77,739	77,847	83,019	88,726	89,129

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

^{1/} Years shown are crop year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. Refined beet sugar is generally converted to raw value by multiplying by 1.007, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07 to obtain the raw value equivalent. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Other Africa includes Afars-Isaas, Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, and Zambia. ^{4/} Includes Khandahar. ^{5/} Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan. ^{6/} Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nepal, South Korea, South Vietnam, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and Syria. Bangladesh is included in Other Asia beginning in 1971-72.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR ^{1/} PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 ^{2/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF SHORT TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ^{2/}
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	44	46	44	30	44	47
EL SALVADOR.....	20	14	14	11	10	18
GUATEMALA.....	47	50	50	60	55	57
MEXICO.....	129	127	125	127	127	129
NICARAGUA.....	16	14	13	13	13	13
PANAMA.....	4	2	2	8	2	2
TOTAL.....	267	253	240	240	259	267
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BRAZIL.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	220	220	220
COLOMBIA.....	726	772	805	744	772	827
ECUADOR.....	41	44	44	44	44	44
PERU.....	14	14	14	15	14	14
VENEZUELA.....	41	40	39	36	39	44
TOTAL.....	823	870	902	1,060	1,089	1,150
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	160	160	160	157	143	143
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	760	805	810	816	904	898
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	28	29	28	28	22	28
INDIA.....	5,732	7,165	7,165	6,614	6,724	6,963
INDONESIA.....	332	340	294	202	165	193
JAPAN.....	7	4	3	14	13	15
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	15	15	15	4/	4/	4/
PAKISTAN.....	706	772	1,323	1,543	1,820	1,543
PHILIPPINES.....	64	51	51	63	66	60
THAILAND.....	198	248	280	298	386	386
VIETNAM, SOUTH.....	23	10	10	11	11	12
TOTAL.....	8,026	9,598	10,095	9,744	9,961	9,341
WORLD TOTAL.....	9,116	10,721	11,246	11,053	11,309	10,757

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

N.A. = Not available.

^{1/} Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelón, chancón, rotura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panna, etc. ^{2/} Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR(RAW VALUE): PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 2/
NORTH AMERICA						
BAHAMAS.....	7	0	0	0	0	0
BARBADOS.....	168	137	113	102	178	160
BELIZE.....	58	66	71	72	80	80
CANADA.....	137	97	149	146	114	103
COSTA RICA.....	131	155	179	174	163	204
CUBA.....	5,672	5,924	4,388	5,250	5,700	6,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	804	1,097	1,139	1,142	1,157	1,234
EL SALVADOR.....	119	158	185	188	232	253
GUADELOUPE.....	152	151	80	121	100	59
GUATEMALA.....	170	204	235	270	325	349
HAITI.....	56	65	64	65	67	65
HONDURAS.....	49	61	62	59	73	77
JAMAICA.....	436	396	384	331	383	400
MARTINIQUE.....	39	28	22	23	14	11
MEXICO.....	2,367	2,476	2,520	2,770	2,850	3,000
NICARAGUA.....	109	170	166	142	160	184
PANAMA.....	64	66	87	85	104	127
ST. KITTS.....	35	25	26	24	26	25
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	224	217	232	188	186	193
US-CONTINENTAL (BEET).....	2,782	3,013	3,186	3,323	2,903	2,641
US-CONTINENTAL (CANE).....	1,100	1,137	1,094	1,470	1,287	1,177
US-HAWAII.....	1,088	1,167	1,015	1,024	943	1,038
US-PUERTO RICO.....	597	291	270	231	263	272
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	16,366	17,120	15,667	17,200	17,308	17,852
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA.....	991	908	991	1,294	1,650	1,467
BOLIVIA.....	101	82	118	123	174	175
BRAZIL.....	4,521	5,118	5,649	6,164	6,960	7,400
CHILE.....	152	206	173	167	90	126
COLOMBIA.....	605	688	790	815	828	920
ECUADOR.....	194	227	250	250	245	275
GUYANA.....	330	375	319	270	366	360
PARAGUAY.....	41	56	55	56	73	81
PERU.....	759	903	921	920	961	1,000
SURINAM.....	17	14	11	9	10	10
URUGUAY.....	56	44	58	75	80	112
VENEZUELA.....	387	492	517	513	546	615
TOTAL.....	8,154	9,112	9,852	10,656	11,983	12,551
WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA.....	300	325	295	388	370	380
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	537	659	841	688	792	705
DENMARK.....	307	268	325	342	367	408
FINLAND.....	53	60	63	88	85	85
FRANCE.....	2,187	2,696	3,202	2,984	3,167	3,207
GERMANY, WEST.....	1,916	2,054	2,344	2,214	2,504	2,500
GREECE.....	118	187	154	161	150	179
IRELAND.....	138	150	182	168	189	153
ITALY.....	1,391	1,198	1,240	1,253	1,187	946
NETHERLANDS.....	681	714	837	756	832	727
PORTUGAL (AZORES & MADEIRA).....	21	23	18	23	25	24
SPAIN.....	668	731	971	830	816	684
SWEDEN.....	237	219	267	227	264	315
SWITZERLAND.....	62	59	76	67	78	75
UNITED KINGDOM.....	952	984	1,180	1,030	1,048	700
TOTAL.....	9,567	10,326	11,995	11,219	11,892	11,088
EASTERN EUROPE						
ALBANIA.....	15	17	15	19	19	20
BULGARIA.....	249	227	249	230	265	235
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	869	771	700	779	750	765
GERMANY, EAST.....	594	500	520	720	879	800
HUNGARY.....	463	272	280	304	301	350
POLAND.....	1,660	1,505	1,712	1,829	1,817	1,800
ROMANIA.....	448	381	445	577	633	600
YUGOSLAVIA.....	463	354	421	396	483	577
TOTAL.....	4,752	4,027	4,342	4,854	5,147	5,147
TOTAL EUROPE.....	14,319	14,353	16,337	16,073	16,999	16,235
TOTAL U.S.S.R.....	9,621	8,985	7,995	8,150	9,570	9,000
AFRICA						
EGYPT.....	392	408	454	590	650	600
ETHIOPIA.....	72	122	130	144	150	160
KENYA.....	75	133	127	161	159	180
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	106	104	110	110	115	110
MAURITIUS.....	608	611	624	686	718	676
MOZAMBIQUE.....	223	281	324	365	390	400
REUNION.....	184	209	182	227	251	219
RHODESIA.....	146	150	175	175	248	250
SOUTH AFRICA.....	1,497	1,399	1,665	1,915	1,732	1,915
SWAZILAND.....	146	163	188	171	190	200
TANZANIA.....	83	93	90	110	119	125
UGANDA.....	146	152	141	89	55	25
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	36	45	50	61	61	60
OTHER 3/.....	432	545	690	698	769	840
TOTAL.....	4,241	4,416	5,150	5,459	5,607	5,760

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE)^{1/} PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 ^{2/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ^{2/}
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	61	113	115	120	100	110
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	1,585	2,267	1,919	2,457	2,630	2,600
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	808	831	746	780	892	820
INDIA ^{1/}	3,775	4,502	3,830	4,572	4,950	4,800
INDONESIA.....	664	726	680	890	950	1,000
IRAN.....	421	566	580	625	666	675
JAPAN.....	389	455	580	650	653	529
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	210	216	136	5/	5/	5/
PAKISTAN.....	492	608	382	470	636	588
PHILIPPINES.....	1,624	2,059	1,870	2,425	2,644	2,769
THAILAND.....	308	530	630	684	930	1,025
TURKEY.....	662	643	910	811	725	902
OTHER ^{2/}	111	109	167	181	306	331
TOTAL.....	11,130	13,706	12,546	14,665	16,082	16,149
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA.....	2,346	2,451	2,735	2,736	2,593	2,950
FIJI.....	357	382	341	375	350	360
TOTAL.....	2,703	2,833	3,076	3,111	2,943	3,310
WORLD TOTAL.....	66,534	70,824	70,622	75,314	86,492	80,857

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

^{1/} Years shown are crop year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. Refined beet sugar is generally converted to raw value by multiplying by 1.067, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07 to obtain the raw value equivalent. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Other Africa includes Afars-Insas, Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, and Zambia. ^{4/} Includes Khandhari. ^{5/} Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan. ^{6/} Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nepal, South Korea, South Vietnam, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and Syria. Bangladesh is included in Other Asia beginning in 1971-72.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR^{1/} PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 ^{2/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ^{2/}
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	40	42	40	27	40	43
EL SALVADOR.....	25	13	13	10	16	16
GUATEMALA.....	42	45	45	54	50	52
MEXICO.....	117	115	113	115	115	117
NICARAGUA.....	15	13	12	12	12	12
PANAMA.....	3	2	2	7	2	2
TOTAL.....	243	230	225	225	235	242
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BRAZIL.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	200	200	200
COLOMBIA.....	659	700	730	675	700	750
ECUADOR.....	38	40	40	40	40	40
PERU.....	13	13	13	14	13	13
VENEZUELA.....	38	36	35	33	35	40
TOTAL.....	746	790	818	962	988	1,043
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	145	145	145	142	130	130
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	689	730	735	740	820	818
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	25	26	23	25	26	25
INDIA.....	5,200	6,500	6,500	6,000	6,100	5,500
INDONESIA.....	301	308	230	183	150	175
JAPAN.....	7	4	3	13	12	14
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	14	14	14	5/	5/	5/
PAKISTAN.....	641	700	1,200	1,400	1,379	1,400
PHILIPPINES.....	88	46	46	57	60	54
THAILAND.....	180	225	254	270	350	350
VIETNAM, SOUTH.....	21	0	9	10	10	11
TOTAL.....	7,281	8,707	9,159	8,840	9,037	8,474
WORLD TOTAL.....	8,270	9,726	10,202	10,027	10,260	9,759

NOTE: Due to rounding, may not add to area total.

N.A. = Not available.

^{1/} Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. ^{2/} Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan.

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MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL:

PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70, ANNUAL 1970-71/1974-75 ^{1/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1965-66/1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA ^{2/}	64	56	56	63	60	60
COSTA RICA.....	39	50	53	56	52	65
CUBA ^{3/}	1,254	1,500	1,100	1,200	1,385	1,350
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	272	320	314	344	346	367
EL SALVADOR.....	44	62	73	95	97	100
GUATEMALA.....	54	69	91	126	139	146
HAITI.....	19	21	24	21	24	22
JAMAICA.....	172	152	159	131	161	166
MEXICO.....	966	1,100	1,083	1,190	1,238	1,269
NICARAGUA.....	40	80	79	65	70	78
PANAMA.....	34	27	31	36	37	39
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	91	85	94	92	89	94
UNITED STATES.....	1,374	1,494	1,700	1,853	1,625	1,600
US-HAWAII.....	315	297	300	278	260	275
US-PUERTO RICO.....	270	253	200	142	165	160
OTHER.....	179	200	191	215	195	200
TOTAL.....	5,388	5,916	5,548	5,907	5,942	5,990
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA.....	347	359	390	478	695	618
BRAZIL.....	1,485	1,650	1,700	1,775	1,992	2,200
CHILE.....	36	53	34	34	27	38
COLOMBIA.....	163	183	211	212	220	250
ECUADOR.....	50	60	71	71	72	76
GUYANA.....	138	154	155	114	154	150
PERU ^{2/}	266	292	319	350	370	385
URUGUAY.....	21	22	21	20	21	36
VENEZUELA ^{2/}	169	220	247	264	268	275
OTHER.....	145	130	160	165	215	200
TOTAL.....	2,820	3,123	3,298	3,491	4,004	4,228
WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA.....	72	70	64	70	75	73
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	129	147	185	164	195	176
DENMARK.....	85	84	100	106	141	140
FINLAND.....	28	30	32	40	31	32
FRANCE.....	562	739	890	991	1,270	1,200
GERMANY, WEST.....	488	511	664	629	700	700
GREECE.....	38	75	45	56	60	68
IRELAND.....	31	35	41	44	50	40
ITALY.....	463	433	435	400	370	300
NETHERLANDS.....	183	214	256	215	200	225
SPAIN.....	208	260	302	236	271	224
SWEDEN.....	70	74	77	80	86	95
SWITZERLAND.....	14	15	16	17	23	17
UNITED KINGDOM.....	313	322	396	322	412	381
TOTAL.....	2,664	3,008	3,503	3,370	3,834	3,671
EASTERN EUROPE						
HUNGARY.....	160	110	105	130	159	170
POLAND.....	495	392	454	505	600	610
ROMANIA.....	124	120	140	185	215	218
YUGOSLAVIA.....	146	147	150	164	167	212
OTHER.....	484	450	475	525	530	520
TOTAL.....	1,411	1,219	1,324	1,509	1,671	1,730
TOTAL EUROPE.....	4,074	4,227	4,827	4,879	5,505	5,401
TOTAL U.S.S.R.....	2,735	3,250	3,000	3,000	3,400	3,600
AFRICA						
ANGOLA.....	17	18	19	18	20	22
EGYPT ^{3/}	173	175	180	190	250	225
HAUT-VOLTA.....	147	135	140	155	180	165
MOZAMBIQUE.....	71	73	85	100	110	115
SOUTH AFRICA.....	390	523	523	550	530	550
OTHER.....	370	425	440	475	480	470
TOTAL.....	1,169	1,344	1,387	1,488	1,570	1,547
ASIA						
CHINA (REP. OF (TAIWAN)).....	227	238	192	215	279	260
INDIA.....	1,180	1,620	1,200	1,695	1,700	1,695
INDONESIA.....	199	204	210	220	300	310
IRAN.....	161	184	190	205	236	235
JAPAN.....	38	37	174	171	185	184
PHILIPPINES.....	549	881	681	834	931	1,050
THAILAND.....	212	260	540	571	765	870
TURKEY.....	156	197	224	205	240	255
OTHER.....	755	800	825	850	900	880
TOTAL.....	3,416	4,881	4,236	4,967	5,576	5,739
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA.....	404	495	506	512	549	602
Fiji.....	83	85	85	85	90	90
TOTAL.....	517	580	591	597	639	692
WORLD TOTAL.....	20,121	22,821	22,887	24,329	26,636	27,197

^{1/} In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. ^{2/} Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading.^{3/} Includes hi-test molasses. ^{4/} May include edible molasses.

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